

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.

[No. 227.]

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room
Rum in hds and bls.
Port Wine in casks,
Claret in bottles,
Sugar in bls.
Poland Starch in casks,
Coffee in bags,
Household Furniture, &c.

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Consisting of—
Ticklenburgs, Irish linens, jaconet, tambour'd, book and lapper muslins, tambour'd hawls, Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk hose, cambrics, calicoes, chintzes, cravats, nankeens,

A variety of India Goods, &c.

HENRY and THOS. MOORE,
Aug. 29. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

FRIDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
3d and 4th proof Jamaica
Rum in hds and bls.

Continental Rum in bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds, tierces and bls.
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soap in boxes,
Sugars in boxes,

A quantity of Nails in casks,
A few crates of Queens Ware,
2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are
Irish and Down's Linens,
Cloths and Carpetings,
Ginghams and Dimities,
Calicoes, striped Nankeens,
A variety of purple and other Shawls,
White Jeans,
Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Tambour'd, book and lapper Muslins,
Millinets, red Hums, Fans,
Curb and snaffle Bridles,
And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 31. Vendue Master.

FOR SALE,

A two story HOUSE and LOT lying upon the corner of King and Alfred streets. The house is well finished, with every necessary accommodation, consisting of a pantry, kitchen, stable, carriage house, smoke house, &c. &c. The lot is 60 feet front on King street, by 100 feet back to a 15 feet alley.

A two story HOUSE, 40 feet front, with a half acre lot, including a garden neatly paved in, lying upon the corner of Cameron and Alfred streets. The house is very convenient, with a kitchen, store room, stable, &c. &c.

A FARM about three and a half miles from Alexandria, containing about 100 acres, partly lying on the Colchester road, and commanding a very extensive prospect of the town and river, with a dwelling house 24 feet by 34, a kitchen adjoining, and several improvements, consisting of a barn and stable 60 feet by 20. There are about 36 acres of land cleared, with a young orchard containing about 600 trees of choice fruit. For terms apply to

THOS. RICHARDS,
At his store opposite the Washington tavern.
August 18.

Will be landed this day,
From on board the schooner Elizabeth,
at Fitzgerald's wharf,

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

For sale by
JOHN and JAS. TUCKER.
Aug. 31. d31

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Mullinets and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.
Aug. 7. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LOST in the town of Alexandria, on the 21st August, a large, flat, Gold French WATCH; a single case, which opens by a spring in the flank of the watch; the maker's name Breguet, a Paris; the motto round the dial plate is in Latin, "Rege momenta recte bene favent." It had no crystal, and it was in carrying it to a watch-maker's for one, it was lost. Whoever has found it, and will deliver it to Mr. Andrew Jamieson, shall receive the above reward and no questions asked.
SARAH B. MASON.
Sept. 1. d

PROPOSALS,

By Warner & Hanna,

For publishing by Subscription,
Six Volumes of

SELECT PLAYS,

To be entitled,

The American Theatre.

CONDITIONS.

1. The whole set will be printed in a handsome duodecimo size, on a super-fine wave paper, and new type, made purposely for the work.
2. The price to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be one dollar per volume—to non-subscribers one dollar and seventy-five cents.
3. No money required until the delivery of each volume, and at the completion of the whole a list of its patrons will be given.
4. The first volume will consist of the following much admired plays—*Castle Spelbre, Hair at Law, the Stranger, and Secrets Worth Knowing.*
5. The publishers pledge themselves to be particular in their selection, by giving place to such plays as are publicly and justly admired for purity of sentiment, and elegance of diction; and no expense withheld in rendering the work for beauty equal to any in America.

When it is considered that the American public have never as yet been put in possession, from a press in this country, of a set of well selected and approved plays, capable of producing much rational sentiment, chaste wit, and good humor, so well calculated to inculcate morality, amuse, recreate and animate the mind—the publishers flatter themselves their exertions will meet with encouragement.

Subscriptions are received at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

JAMES GALT.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER.

Respectfully acquaints the public in general, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Prince and Royal streets, in part of the shop occupied by John Pittman, Gold and Silver Smith—where he determines paying close attention to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their confidence in the above line.

He will generally keep a few good Watches and materials for sale at reasonable prices.

Aug. 25. eod31

REPERTORY OF ARTS, &c.

No. II.

The Genuine Oriental Process for giving to Cotton Yarn or Stuff the soft ingrained Colour, known by the Name of Turkey Red, as practised at Afracan. From Neue Nordische Beytrage, by Professor PALLAN.

A METHOD of giving a fixed red to cotton yarn, so much sought after by the Europeans in the present century, is now known in England, and practised in the southern parts of France; but, as it is not universally known, and as these processes are not only different, perhaps, from the oriental method, but like the one for dyeing cotton with madder described by Hellot, far inferior to that practised by the Armenians at Afracan, the present information may not be superfluous.

Professor Oettinger at Tubingen made, long ago, in a small publication which appeared in 1764, a discovery which might have led to the secret of the oriental process for dyeing with madder. He there remarked that the beautiful dye of the Turkish yarn, which withstands the strongest solvents, becomes immediately dissolved by common olive oil, in such a manner that the colour may be transferred from a thread of Turkey yarn to any other undyed thread. Hence it clearly appears, that either the dye itself, or the preparing liquor (appret,) or both, must be of a fat nature, and soluble in oil; and an ingenious artist might have built with advantage on these grounds, as will be sufficiently seen by the following description of the oriental process employed to dye with madder, which I here give exactly as it was related to me, and I shall leave the improvement of it to those to whose department it belongs, and who have a taste for technical chemistry.

The greater part of the silk and cotton manufactories at Afracan are carried on by Armenians, the number of whom on account of the troublesome state of Persia is continually increasing; and the dye-houses are kept going only from the first warm days in the spring till towards the end of autumn. The madder they employ comes partly by land over Kitzlar from Terek, and partly by sea over Derbent from the Persian Ghilan. In both places the plants grow wild in the fields in great abundance and great perfection, and is dug up also in the uncultivated meads. The roots are generally as thick as the barrel of a quill, sometimes as one's finger, and throughout the whole spongy part of an agreeable pale red colour; the bark on the other hand is for the most part very thin, and appears to be of little value.

At Terek the fresh gathered roots are placed above each other in a stove, or in a pit dug of viscous earth which has been strongly heated. Earth is then thrown over the madder, and it must sweat until the stove or pit becomes cold; when the roots, the second or third day, are taken from it, and either spread out or hung up to dry. The same process is usual also in Persia, and abundance of madder is brought from the remote parts of that country to Russia. At Afracan it is sold, according to the importation, at from four to seven rubles for every forty pounds.

This madder is ground at Afracan, for the use of the dyers, in horse-mills kept by the common people, and constructed in the following manner: In the middle of the mill, which is built on a level spot of ground, a circular place is walled round with bricks to the height of four spans, the inner face of which is made to slope gently from the circumference towards the centre, and a groove goes round the inside of this brick-work to receive the mill-stone. The whole surface of the brick-work is covered with plane smooth boards, and in the middle of it stands a perpendicular spindle, which at the top is inserted in a cross beam, and at the bottom rests in a socket. The spindle is turned by means of an oblique beam passing

through it, to the shorter end of which is fastened a mill-stone, moveable like a wheel round its axis, and a horse is yoked to the other end, which reaches beyond the brick-work. The madder, which has been well dried in the sun, must be first coarsely broken in the groove under the mill-stone, and afterwards ground until it becomes a very fine powder.

In the same mills are ground the round leaves of the sumach (*rhus cotinus*) which gives a yellow dye, and which is brought to Afracan from the neighbourhood of Terek, where it grows wild under the Tartarian name *balga*, or as the Armenians express it *balge*, and is employed sometimes in dyeing with madder, sometimes in dyeing dark yellow, and sometimes in the preparation of Turkey leather. These leaves, when whole, have a pleasant green colour; but when bruised they exhibit that yellow dye with which they are impregnated, and which is produced also by the woody part and branches; but as these are not so easily cleaned, they are carefully separated from the ground dust of the leaves by means of a sieve. A pod or forty pounds of these leaves, in the state in which they are brought to Afracan, costs five, six, and often seven and a half rubles.

The dye-stuffs necessary for dyeing red, besides the two already mentioned, are gall-nuts, alum, and indigenous bad kind of soda, called *balakar*, which is burnt in the wilds of Kizlar and Afracan, from the saluginous or soda plants, that grow there in abundance, and lastly fish-oil. The latter is boiled in the fisheries on the lower part of the Volga, and on the Caspian sea, from the entrails of the sturgeon and other large fish, but chiefly from those of the *perca lucoperca*, the shad, and other kinds little esteemed in those parts. The proofs of its being proper for dyeing is, that when mixed with luvium of soda it must immediately assume a milky appearance. Should that not be the case, it cannot be used by the dyers. The soda is burnt partly at Kizlar, by Armenians, and partly in the wilds of Afracan by the Calmucks. The latter, because it is very impure, sells at Afracan for only fifteen copeks per pud, but the former is worth more than thirty.

The cotton to be dyed red is first washed exceedingly clean in running water, and when the weather is clear, hung up on poles to dry. If it does not dry before the evening, is taken into the house, on account of the saline dews so remarkable in the country around Afracan, and again exposed to the air the next morning. When it is thoroughly dry it is laid in a tub, and fish-oil is poured over it till it is entirely covered. In this state it must stand all night, but in the morning it is hung up on poles, and left there the whole day; and this process is repeated for a week, so that the cotton lies seven nights in oil, and is exposed seven days to the atmosphere, that it may imbibe the oil and free itself from all air. The yarn is then again carried to a stream, cleaned as much as possible, and hung up on poles to dry.

After this preparation a mordant is made of three materials, which must give the grounds of the red colour. The pulverised leaves of the sumach are first boiled in copper kettles; and when their colouring matter has been sufficiently extracted some powdered galls are added, with which the liquor is again boiled; and by these means it acquires a dark dirty colour. After it has been sufficiently boiled the fire is taken from under the kettle, and allum put into still hot liquor, where it is soon dissolved. The proportion of these ingredients I cannot determine with sufficient accuracy, because the dyers make use of different quantities at pleasure. The powder of the sumach leaves is measured into the kettle with ladles; the water is poured in according to a gauge, on which marks are made to show how high the water must stand in the kettle to soak six, eight, ten, &c. puds of cotton yarn. The

as and alum are added in the quantity of five pounds to each pud of cotton. In a word, the whole mordant must be sufficiently yellow, strong, and of an astringent taste.

As soon as the alum is dissolved, no time must be lost in order that the mordant may not be suffered to cool. The yarn is then put into hollow blocks of wood shaped like a mortar, into each of which such a quantity of the mordant has been poured as may be sufficient to moisten the yarn without any of it being left. As soon as the workman throws the mordant into the mortar, he puts a quantity of the yarn into it, and presses it down with his hand till it becomes uniformly moistened, and the whole cotton yarn has struck. By this it acquires only a pale yellow colour, which however is durable. It is then hung upon poles in the sun to dry;—again washed in the stream, and afterwards dried once more.

By the yellow dye of the sumach leaves the madder dye becomes brighter and more agreeable; but the galls damp the superfluous yellow, and together with the alum prepare the yarn for its colour.

Some dyers however omit the use of these leaves altogether, and prepare their mordant from galls and alum only by first boiling the galls in due proportion with the requisite quantity of water, then dissolving the alum with boiling water in a separate vessel, afterwards pouring both liquors together into a tub, and suffering the cotton to remain in them an hour, or an hour and a half; after which it is dried gradually, then washed, & again dried once more. By this process the yarn acquires a dirty reddish colour.

The next part of the process is to prepare the madder dye. The madder, ground to a fine powder, is spread out in large troughs, and into each trough is poured a large cup full of sheep's blood, which is the kind that can be procured with the greatest facility by the dyers. The madder must be strongly mixed in it by means of the hand, and then stand some hours in order to be thoroughly soaked by it. The liquor then assumes a dark red appearance, and the madder in boiling yields more dye.

After this process water is made hot in large kettles, fixed in brick-work; and as soon as it is warm the prepared red dye is put into it, in the proportion of a pound to every pound of cotton. The dye is then suffered to boil strongly; and when it is enough, which may be tried on cotton threads, the fire is removed from under the kettle, and the prepared cotton is deposited near it. The dyer places himself on the edge of the brick-work that encloses the kettle; dips the cotton yarn, piece by piece into the dye; turns it round, backward, and forwards; presses it a little with his hands; and lays each piece one after the other, in pairs standing ready for the purpose. As soon as all the cotton has received the first tint, it is hung up to dry; as the red, however, is still too dull, the yarn which has been already dyed once, and become dry, is put once more into the dyeing-kettle, and must be left there to seeth for three hours over a strong fire, by which it acquires that beautiful dark red colour which is so much esteemed in the Turkish yarn. The yarn is now taken from the dye with sticks; the superfluous dye which adheres to it is shaken off; the hanks are put in order, and hung up, one after another, to dry. When it is thoroughly dry it is washed in the pure stream and again dried. The only fault of the African dyers is, that the colour is sometimes brighter and sometimes darker, probably because they do not pay sufficient attention to the proportions, or because the madder is not always of the same goodness.

In the last place, the abovementioned soda (kalakar) is dissolved with boiling water in tubs destined for that purpose, and it is usual here to allow twenty pounds of soda to forty pounds of cotton, or half the weight. Large earthen jars, which are made in Persia of very strong clay, a yard and a half in height, almost five spans wide in the belly, and ending in a neck a span and a half in diameter, enclosed by means of cement in brick work over a fire place, in such a manner that the necks only appear, are filled with the dyed cotton yarn. The ley of dissolved soda, which is blackish and very sharp, is then poured over it till the jars be filled; and some clean rags are pressed into their mouths, that the uppermost skains of yarn may not lie uncovered. A fire is then made in the fire place below, and continued for twenty four hours; and in the mean time the steam which arises from the jars is seen col-

lected among the rags in red drops. By this boiling the dye is still more heightened, and is made to strike completely; every thing superfluous is removed, and all the fat matter which still adheres to the yarn is washed out: nothing more is then necessary for completing the dye of the yarn but to rinse it well several times in running water, and then to dry it.

That the dye of madder might be made very penetrating by other methods, and through the means of other oily and resinous substances, is shown by the process of the Tungusians to dye horse's coats, and rein deer's hair which they use for ornamenting their dresses, of a beautiful red colour, by the roots of the cross wort, or northern madder (*gallium*), and narrow leaved woodroof (*asperula tinctoria*), which have a resemblance to those of madder. They boil the fresh or dried roots with about the same quantity of agaric (*agaricus officinarum*), which, as is well known, is abundant in resinous gummy particles, and is used by the people of Japan instead of soap; they then lay in in the white hair which they wish to dye, and suffer it to seeth slowly until it be sufficiently red.

Cotton cloath is dyed with madder at Afracan in the same manner: but many pursue a fraudulent process, by dying with red wood, and then sell their cloath as that which has been dyed in the proper manner.

One circumstance in the preceding process deserves particular attention, as it furnishes a hint which, if properly followed up, may perhaps enable our dyers to give to cotton all, or at least a number of the colours which at present can only be communicated to woollen. We allude to the use of fish oil and sheep's blood, both of which animal substances are considered as being indispensably necessary to the success of the operation.

Mr. Volger an able German chemist, after long and frequent trials to give linen and cotton a lasting black colour, found that to gain this end, it was previously necessary to dip the yarn or stuff into a solution of glue in water, in such proportion as to give to the water when warm, being tried between the fingers, a sticky or glutinous consistence; and recommends that care be taken only to wring, not to wash out the glue-water, part of which must be allowed to dry upon the yarn. Professor Beckmann has noticed similar circumstances.

The inference as has been observed by M. Berthollet and others is, that to succeed in giving some particular fixed colours to vegetable productions, it is necessary that they be previously animalised, as it were, by the application of oil, blood, glue, or other animal matter.

NEW YORK, August 29.

On Thursday evening there was a mutiny among the seamen on board the ship Maria, now at Quarantine. The Revenue Cutter's boat was manned with a armed crew and dispatched to quell the mutineers, and secure the ringleaders, which was soon effected. Three of them were taken on board the cutter, and put in close confinement.

A letter from an eminent Insurance Broker in London, to a merchant in this city, says,

Were your averages heavy, we may note, that they would not be recovered on Certificate of leakage in the upper works, and particularly without a regular protest.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The London papers to the evening of the 2d July, received *exclusively* at the office of this Gazette, contain but few articles of importance, in addition to our extracts in yesterday's paper. The following comprize a summary of every thing of note. On the subject of the negotiations with France, the Morning Chronicle of the 23d of June observes:—On Saturday a flag of truce failed from Dover to Calais, with dispatches from M. Otto; and on Sunday, another failed with dispatches; the first containing, no doubt, the result of the interview with lord Hawkesbury on Friday, and the second the full details. That interview, we still hear was the most important that has taken place during the negotiation.—We are assured the respective parties approached each other so nearly in their terms of peace, as to inspire on both sides the warmest hopes of success. We still believe that France has consented to give up Egypt, Malta and the Cape of Good

Hope; that very little will be restored to her or her allies in the East-Indies;—but that in the West very little will be withheld. The pressure of France upon the kingdom of Portugal has quickened the negotiations on the part of our government, in hopes of saving our ally, for which purpose considerable sacrifices have already been offered; but we fear none will be effective that are not included in a preliminary treaty of peace. Though we still distrust the sincerity of Ministers, and doubt even the pacific language of the chief consul, we re-state the above particulars respecting the negotiation, on what we believe to be very good authority, for the purpose of repelling the assertion of one of the papers, "that nothing more can be known than the existence of the intercourse with France, that to pretend to a knowledge of any thing more is rash conjecture." It is said that M. Otto intends going over to Paris, in order to communicate verbally to his government the result of the conference he has had with lord Hawkesbury, and to explain the views of ministers here better than he could do in his written dispatches. A letter from Berlin, of the 9th of June says the frequency of couriers between Paris and Berlin gives reason to suppose Prussia, in conjunction with Russia, is engaged in the negotiation between England and France; and it is said, that notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of peace, a treaty between those two powers is not far distant, which shall seal the repose of the continent. But adds the letter, politicians more enlightened persist in believing peace between France and England impracticable. England will not consent to leave France in the formidable state her victories have placed her in, and France will not agree to allow to England the brilliant condition in which she is placed by her commerce. The recent accounts from Germany, respecting the vast military preparations of the king of Prussia, are contradicted in an article from Wezel, inserted in the Moniteur.—It seems, however, certain, that a corps of Prussian troops have entered Franconia, for the purpose of taking possession of the bishopricks of Bamberg and Wurtzburg, which, it is supposed by some, are to be given as a compensation to the Stadtholder agreeably to a secret article of the treaty between France and Prussia, concluded in 1796; while others are of opinion that the chief object of this movement is to prevent Franconia from being ceded, in the way of indemnification, to the grand duke of Tuscany. The plan of Secularization, it is said, has been definitively arranged by Buonaparte, and when sanctioned by the emperor of Russia, will be submitted to the diet of Ratisbon, and immediately carried into effect. Hanover continues in the possession of the Prussians; and one of the Paris papers states that "M. de Rothenrauz, the Danish minister at the court of Berlin, exchanged on the thirty-first of May, with M. the count of Haugwitz, the act ratifying the decision of the court of Berlin, to the Northern Convention, signed at Petersburgh on the 16th December last." This statement, when the date of the transaction, and the general situation of affairs in the North, are considered, must, if correct, be regarded as of considerable importance. A short time will, no doubt, throw some light upon this subject. The counsellor of state, Champagny, has been appointed ambassador from the French republic to the court of Vienna. This does not seem as if any misunderstanding existed between the Austrian and French governments, yet baron de Thugut is again said to be in favour; and a Vienna article says, that his imperial majesty does nothing without consulting him. Count Panin has notified the taking off the embargo upon English vessels, to the Danish envoy at the court of Petersburg, M. count de Dowendhal, and to M. baron de Steadling, minister of the king of Sweden. He said to them, that in revoking this measure contrary to treaties existing with England, his imperial majesty will remain invariably faithful to his engagements with the two powers.

Foreign Intelligence.

IMPORTANT!

The ship Bonetta, captain Barker, arrived at Boston on Monday night last, in 34 days from Liverpool. By the attention of a friend, we have (and we believe exclusively again) anticipated The Palladium of the 25th, which contains the subsequent extracts from The

Courier—an English opposition print—of the Eleventh of July. As the Bonetta failed the 18th ult. later advices may be expected by this day's mail. N. Y. Gaz.

LONDON, July 11.

We received this morning, by express, the Paris paper to the 9th instant. They contain more important intelligence than the Paris paper have afforded us for some time.

EGYPT.

The French government have at length received dispatches from Egypt. The Lodi arrived at Nice on the 28th ult. from Alexandria, which she left on the 19th of May. She brought no details of the events that occurred since the landing of the English, because general Menou had sent *avisos* with these details some days before the Lodi failed. It is therefore conjectured that they had been taken in their passage.

On the 19th May, the day on which the Lodi left Alexandria, Cairo and Alexandria were still in the hands of the French. The English had cut the bank of the lake of Medie, and turned the waters into the lake Marcotis; by this means they had inundated 50 leagues of the country round Alexandria, which has considerably strengthened their position of Aboukir, and rendered the French fortifications of Alexandria impregnable. General Menou, who was in person in that city, was abundantly provided with military stores and provisions for several years.

ILLNESS OF BONAAPARTE.

The Chief Consul has lately been extremely afflicted with the rheumatism, which rendered the application of blisters on the breast and arm necessary. The Moniteur says that he has derived much benefit from them, though they prevented him from assisting at the last grand parade, or giving the usual audience to the ambassadors. We can hardly suppose that his illness is of a dangerous nature, for Madame Buonaparte left Paris on the 7th, with her daughter, to drink the waters of Plombieres. The Chief Consul's first physician has expressed his belief that he will be able to be present at the *fete* of the 14th of July.

We know not whether it be to the indisposition of Buonaparte, or to another cause, that we are to attribute the fall of the French funds above three per cent. from 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 43. It is probable that it has been produced by the Chief Consul's illness, which occasioned uneasiness at Paris.

GERMAN INDEMNITIES.

The plan of the indemnities has at length been drawn up by Count Cobenzel and Joseph Buonaparte, and approved of both by the court of Vienna and the French government.

GANTHEAUME'S SQUADRON.

A letter from Messina of the 27th of May gives some details relative to Gantheaume's Squadron, which passed the Straits of Messina on the 25th. It consisted of four sail of the line, two frigates, and two transports, and is going to Brindisi, on the Neapolitan coast, to be reinforced by 3 Neapolitan frigates, which have been given up to France. It is also said it is to be joined by four sail of the line and four frigates, which are on their passage from France. The whole armament will then proceed to the Levant; the number of troops on board, will, it is added, amount to 12000 men.

DUTCH FLEET.

All the letters from Holland agree in stating, that the Batavian fleet commanded by admiral de Winter, has received orders to sail at the first signal. It is expected in consequence, that the two divisions fitted out at the Texel and in the Meuse will not delay to effect their junction, the English squadron under admiral Dickson being too weak to prevent that operation, whenever the Dutch shall resolve to attempt it. It is believed at the Hague, that the departure of gen. Argeau for Paris has for its object to concert measures with the French government on this point.

The flotilla which failed from Havre, and put into Fecamp, failed from the latter place on the 1st inst. got to Dieppe at night, and failed from Dieppe at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d. It is in all probability gone to Dunkirk.

Capt. Blake arrived this morning with advices, said to be of a very satisfactory nature, from the court of Petersburg.

A Lisbon mail arrived this morning, brought by the Prince of Wales Packet, in 8 days. The letters contain no news of

France. The terms of the Peace with England have not yet transpired. Letters from Copenhagen assert that our Government has promised to restore the Danish islands in the exact state in which they were when taken.

TALLEYRAND.
A ministerial paper says, that the difficulty of Talleyrand Perigord is not only serious and definitive, but the cause of it having concealed from Buonaparte the parts of Lord Hawkebury's correspondence. It is not probable that Talleyrand would venture to commit such a fault with such a man as Buonaparte. Besides, if the minister of foreign affairs is dismissed, how happens it that a person of his own appointment, one of his own clerks is temporary successor.

PEACE.

DUBLIN, July 8.
Our five per cents. yesterday at the Commercial Buildings rose 1 1/2 per cent. We can in no otherwise account for the agreeable advance than the expectation that the negotiations with France are approaching to a favourable issue. This idea we suppose is fortified by the receipt of a letter from London to a bank-house in this city, which came by the mail; it states, that the principal obstacle (Egypt) is eventually settled between hostile cabinets, so as not further to impede the arrangement of the other objects for discussion.

The Latest.

The ship *Belvidere*, captain *Huffey*, in 3 days from Liverpool, we have received London Papers to the fourteenth of July. We have only time to extract a few of the leading articles, which, indeed, are of no great moment.

N. Y. Gaz.

LONDON, July 14.

Private accounts from good authority in Paris assert, that Buonaparte has refused to ratify the treaty with America, and the 2d article of it, (which waves consideration of indemnities for American ships captured and detained by French corsairs) and the 3d, (which stipulates the restoration of vessels of state taken by either party) are admitted as part of the treaty. Both these articles were rejected by the American Congress.

Continuation of the differences with the Northern Powers.

We have infinite pleasure in announcing to our readers the happy adjustment of all differences between this country and the Emperor of Russia. Lord Hawkebury, with coadjuvate attention to the public solicitude, last night addressed the following bulletin to the Lord Mayor:

"Downing-street, July 11, half past 8, P. M.

My Lord,

I have great satisfaction in informing you, that capt. Blake, of the *Dispatch*, who is just arrived from St. Petersburg, has brought a convention, signed on the 17th of June, by Lord St. Helen's, and Count Panin, on the part of his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, by which all differences between the two countries have been amicably adjusted.

"Their Danish and Swedish Majesties have been invited to accede to this convention. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY."

The right hon. the Lord Mayor.

AMERICA.

The angry and decisive temper of the late president by the American minister our cabinet, at the moment of their being involved in a contest with the northern powers, clearly shows the line of politics which the new government of the United States would adopt if their inclinations were not restrained by their fears. The indemnification which is the subject of complaint took place on the 20th October, and was announced in the American papers early in November. Six months were suffered to elapse without its being made the subject of amicable discussion; but so soon as the northern confederacy assumed a tone of consistency which threatened our maritime and consequent political existence, the charge is referred to as the occasion of offence, and expressed in terms not consistent with our notions of the accustomed intercourse of friendly States.

Passwan Oglou is stated to be once more favored by fortune in his military operations. He lately defeated a Turkish corps which endeavored to invade Wallachia, and took 1000 prisoners.

Port of New-York.

Arrived—Ships *Belvidere*, *Huffey*, Liverpool; American, *Sherry*, ditto; brig *Rambler*, *Norris*, *Leith*; sloops *Patience*, *Montgomery*, *Philadelphia*; *Jane*, *Hacker*, *Jamaica*.

The *Belvidere*, sailed in co. with the *Liberty*, *Woodham*, for this port. August 23, on *Sable Banks*, spoke the *Atlas*, *Wilson*, from *Hull* for *New-York*. The *Connecticut* from this port, arrived at Liverpool the 17th July. The ships, *Mars*, *Thomas*, *Sarah*, *Gen. Mercer*, *Perseverance*, *Samuel Elam*, *Liberty*, *Two Marias*, *Mercury*, *Eliza* and *Liverpool Packet*, were to sail for this port from the 1st to the 10th July; except the *Gen. Mercer* and *Samuel Elam*, which were to sail on the 11th of August.

The *America*, *Watson*, and *Caroline*, from this port, arrived at Liverpool the 30th June. Also the *Columbia*, from *Charleston*, *Amiable Creole*, and *Bellona*, from *New-Orleans*.

The *Connecticut*, has arrived at Liverpool, in fifteen days from this port.

The *America*, July 30, lat. 41, long. 44, spoke brig *William*, from *Philadelphia* for *London*.

The English brig *Rambler*, at the But of the *Lewis*, spoke ship *Wells*, from *Salem* for *Copenhagen*. Near the *Banks* spoke the British frigate *Aurora*, with a *Marblehead* sch'r for *Bilboa*, her prize.—2 weeks ago on the *Banks*, the *Exchange Wier*, from *Greenock* to this port. Same time, a ship from *Liverpool* for *Newfoundland*, with 500 passengers. Last Saturday, spoke the ship *Prosperity*, from *Belfast* for *Philadelphia*.

Extracts, from a *Montego-Bay* paper of 1st Aug. received at the office of the *N. York Gazette*.

MONTEGO-BAY, Aug. 1.

Our new Lieut. Governor, Major Gen. Nugent, his Lady and Suite, are arrived in the *Ambuscade* frigate.

Last week arrived at *Savannah-la-Mar*, the brig *Fair American*, *Brown*, from *Carthage*; and the brig *Happy Return*, *Jeffrey*, from the *Mosquito Shore*. The *Happy Return* was taken and plundered by a privateer off the West end the 13th ult. but a frigate heaving in sight she gave the brig up.

The brig *Fair American*, *Brown*, sailed from *Savannah-la-Mar*, last Sunday, for *Wilmington*.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived last Monday from *Trinidad*, in *Cuba* that a flag of truce is now preparing at that place for *Kingston*. She will have on board 50 prisoners, all captured by French feluccas under Spanish colours, three officers of the *Juno* frigate, and six of her men; the remainder were belonging to merchantmen and droppers. Amongst the merchantmen, is Capt. Innes & his people.

The French are every week bringing in valuable prizes; from the port of *De Cuba* alone there are no less than 52 feluccas to say nothing of those fitted out continually at *Trinidad* and other ports—in short, every desperado is fitting out a gun boat. The total neglect of our trade in this respect, gives them sure hopes of plunder. Too much praise cannot be given to the spirited conduct of the *Juno* on the coast of *Cuba*. After repeatedly looking into the *Havana*, and making several captures, the Spaniards sent three of their best ships in pursuit of her. At the end of a cruise of two days, they returned to port, and all got aground; the first a 64 clove to the *Moro*. The privateers fitted out at *De Cuba* and *Trinidad*, are manned by Frenchmen, and have seldom more than one Spaniard, in whose name the papers are made out.

The brig *Minerva*, *Dobinson*, belonging to this port, was taken by a French felucca under Spanish colours and carried into *Trinidad*. Poor capt. D. fell in the action; also his mate and five seamen. There are three dead since their wounds. Though the French were more than double in number of men, the brig would not strike, and the colours were hauled down by the enemy. The action lasted two hours. The cool intrepidity of captain *Dobinson*, was most exemplary. He fell early in the engagement: his mate, who was shockingly mangled, survived a few hours.

The felucca which captured the officers and men belonging to the tender of the *Juno*, was commanded by an Italian of the name of *Joseph*: In men and weight of metal, he greatly exceeded the tender; besides her gun carriage, (for she had but one gun and the privateer four) was rendered useless early in the action. The

officers speak in the highest terms of commendation of the conduct of *Joseph* and his officers, both during the action and afterwards. To the captain it was owing his men did not fire upon the tender after they had struck. Observing some Frenchmen level their muskets he rushed forward, knocked them down, and drew his sword upon them.

KINGSTON, July 25.

Arrived, ship *Intrepid*, *Masse*, *Liverpool*; brig *Lark*, *Tucker*, *N. Providence*; sch'r *Nancy*, *Brown*, *Charleston*; *Leon*, *Moody*, *Norfolk*; *Phoebe*, *Woodman*, *Philadelphia*; *Invincible*, *Leavis*, *Do. Fair Trader*, *Ohrn*, *Washington*.

Cleared, ship *Margaretta*, *Motlure*, *Norfolk*; sch'r *St. Pedro*, *Arnold*, *New-York*; sloops *Fox*, *Bailey*, *Do. Senanub*, *Yeats*, *Norfolk*.

Thursday His Majesty's ship *Crescent*, Captain *Lobb*, arrived at Port Royal from a cruise, with a Spanish sloop laden with flour, which she captured in the Gulf of Mexico.

Wednesday His Majesty's ships *Garnett*, Captain *Smith*, and *La Topaze*, Captain *Church*, arrived at Port Royal, from a cruise, with a Spanish ship, their prizes. The sch'r *Spring-Bud*, from *New Providence* to this port, with lumber, detained by His Majesty's ship *Garnett*, arrived on Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

Arrived, ship *Prosperity*, *Joughan*, *Belfast*; *Abigail*, *Williams*, *Isle of May*.

Cleared, ship *Thomas Chalkley*, *Atkins*, *Lisbon*; *Fanny*, *Lake*, *Bordeaux*; brig *Hiram*, *Edmondson*, *Jamaica*; sch'r *Nancy*, *Brown*, *Port Republican*; sloop *Cicero*, *Mallory*, *Havana*.

Brig *Scipio*, from *Londonderry*, has arrived at New Castle with passengers.

The *Roebuck*, and the *Brandywine Miller*, of this port, have arrived at *Belfast*.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Ship *Hope*, *Dill*, *Cayenne*—Left it 28th July.

Brig *Sally*, *Glover*, *St. Martins*—9th August.

Brig *Hornet*, *Reid*, *Cayenne*—28th July.

Sch'r *Jane*, *Toby*, *Aux Cayes*—6th August.

BALTIMORE, August 30.

Arrived, brig *Fly*, captain *Watts*, 65 days from *Londonderry*.

Left there the following American vessels.

Ship *Orono*, capt. *Green*, of *Philadelphia*, cast away.

Active, *Rose*, of do. with passengers in 7 days.

Barque *Resolution*, *Gidden* of *Portsmouth*, for *Philadelphia*, with do. in 7 days.

Brig *Orion*, *Smith*, of and for do. in ballast in 2 days.

In lat. 56, 16, long. 10, 30, spoke frigate *William*, captain *Porter*, of *Philadelphia*, 42 days out for *Hamburg*, July 30.

Ship *Sally*, captain *Hutchinson*, 61 days from *Liverpool*.

Spoke ship *Portland* from *Liverpool*, bound to *New-York*, in lat. 51, 37, long. 60, out 48 days.

August 20, in lat. 37, 23, long. 68, spoke the brig *Hunter*, of *New-Haven*, bound to *Martinique*. 24, in lat. 38, 29, long. 72, spoke the brig *Integrity*, capt. *Cowens*, of and from *New-York*, bound to *Jamaica*, out 2 days. Same day, sch'r *Duxbury*, capt. *Smith* of and from *Philadelphia*, bound to *Madeira*.

On the 16th July, off *St. Michaels* (in company with brig *Samuel*, captain *Crofs*, of *Baltimore*, out 28 days, bound to *Cadiz*) was brought to by the English ship *Ranger*, of 20 guns: I was immediately dismasted, but capt. *Crofs*, was detained 4 hours, after which they bore away together.

Spoke ship *America*, of and for *Boston*, 16 days from *Trinidad*.

August 31.

Arrived sch'r *Fair American*, captain *Wilson*, 20 days from *Cape Francois*.

Captain *W.* does not recollect any of the vessels left there, and spoke with none on the passage.

A sch'r from *Baltimore*, bound to *Aux Cayes*, touched there the day before the *Fair American* failed.

The ships *Hampton*, *Lee*, from *Amsterdam*, and *Orion*, from *Liverpool*, are in the river.

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Kentucky papers state that *John Fowler* and *Thomas T. Davis*, both democrats, are re-elected representatives in Congress by very large majorities.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, dated 26th June, to his correspondent in Philadelphia.

"West India produce of every kind is extremely dull; cotton continues to be heavy sale at *Liverpool*: some rain which would set the mills to work might possibly tend to quicken the demands: add to the present unfavorable state of the markets for this article, the West-India fleets are hourly expected by which large supplies are looked for, a greater depression is therefore much to be apprehended."

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

Messrs. Editors,

SEEING in your paper of Thursday last, the endeavor of several young gentlemen, of *Portsmouth*, (*N. H.*) to ascertain the preventive quality of the *Kine Pox*, to the small; I think it not unreasonable to mention a similar trial of my own, which, if you think apropos, you will please to publish.

I was inoculated for the *Kine Pox*, the last December, in the district of *Maine*, by Dr. *Benjamin Page*: soon after I went to *Norfolk*, in this state, where, feeling not perfectly safe from the small pox, I was there inoculated for it, by Dr. *John K. Read*, four several times, without its taking effect. I, however, thought there still remained a possibility of taking it by casual infection, when I would not by inoculation; but that, too, I reduced to a certainty; for a young gentleman, a fellow boarder, being inoculated at the same time with me, for the small pox, and taking it immediately, I slept in the room with, and attended on him, during all its stages. Soon after I watched with another, who had it very severely. Notwithstanding these trials, I am very happy to say I never had a symptom of the small pox.

The Doctor, though doubting, for the second and third days after each inoculation, eventually pronounced the *Kine Pox* a complete preventive of the small, and the greatest discovery made since the memory of man.

I am, gentlemen,

With respect,

Your humble servant,

EPHRAIM GILMAN.

Royal Street, Sept. 1.

Duties on Carriages, And on Retailers' Licenses.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will attend at the office of the customs, for the purpose of receiving the entries of, and duties on, all "Carriages for the conveyance of persons," owned or possessed by inhabitants of the town of *Alexandria*. The entries are required by the act of Congress to be made on or before the 30th of the present month.

The Licenses of the United States to those retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirits, within the town of *Alexandria*, who shall at any time commence the business of retailing, have to obtain them of and those whose licenses shall expire, have to renew them with the subscriber. All persons concerned will please to pay attention to this notice.

CHARLES PAGE, Col. Rev.

12th division, 2d survey.

Sept. 2.

law 3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Peirce Bayly*, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Those who may have accounts against said estate, are also desired to bring them in for payment, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of December next, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar against the recovery there-after.

It being out of my power to make any other demand, it is hoped that this notice will be particularly attended to, otherwise suits will be indiscriminately instituted against all delinquents.

Wm. P. BAYLY,

Executor of *Peirce Bayly*, dec'd.

JUST RECEIVED,
At the old Fruit Store,
Lower end of Prince Street,
 A quantity of fresh Limes,
 Some excellent Cheese,
 Bacon and Pork, and
 A general assortment of Groceries.
THOMAS SIMMS.

June 3. d
JOHN G. LADD
HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the Brick Warehouse next directly westward thereof, where he offers for sale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings,

A few bales of the best quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, just received and for sale as above.

Intending to leave this place some few weeks, my brother, Mr. William Ladd, will attend to my concerns during my absence.
JOHN G. LADD.
 July 22. d

Marine Insurance Shares

For Sale—Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.
 Aug. 14. d

The subscriber will be obliged to the gentleman to whom he lent his furthest coat, five or six weeks ago, to return it.

CHARLES BENNETT.

Aug. 25. eo

Tobacco Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few hds. of Tobacco on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchester or Dumfries.

JOHN G. LADD.

Aug. 4. d

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,
King Street, between Pitt and Royal Streets,
ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of a useful and ornamental education, by the **Rev. James Chambers, A. M.** many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dols.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging, Washing and Stationary, per quarter,	50	
Day Scholars, for Latin, French, &c.	7	50
Do. do. for English, French, &c.	6	
Do. do. for English, Arithmetic, &c.	4	

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in separate apartments. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking.

August 1. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Charles Love to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 21st day of September next,

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

Situate upon the north side of Prince Street and east side of Washington Street, and bounded as followeth, viz.

"Beginning at the intersection of said street, and running thence northwardly with Washington Street and binding there-with 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, thence eastwardly with the line of the alley and parallel to Prince Street 63 feet, thence southwardly with a line parallel to Washington Street 24 feet, thence westwardly with a line parallel to Prince Street 37 feet, thence southwardly with a line parallel to Washington Street 76 feet to Prince Street, thence westwardly with that street and binding therewith to the beginning, being 26 feet."

Subject to a ground rent of 43 dollars per annum.

LUDWELL LEE.

August 10. eo18t

To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required,
The HOUSE and two acre LOT, including two well cultivated gardens, at present occupied by the subscriber, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow, and within a short distance of the town of Alexandria. The house is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. Possession may be had immediately on application to **JOHN WHILL,** Corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets. July 17. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers yesterday morning, a Negro man named **GEORGE**, about 24 years of age, he is a stout well made fellow and very black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, flat face, fullen look, his eyes sunk in his head, small ears, he has two round spots, near the size of a small four pence half penny, on his right arm near the elbow, which, he says, was occasioned by the bite of a dog, several white spots on the front part of the same arm, near the bend of the elbow, caused by a burn, a mark on his left arm where he was inoculated for the small pox, near which there is the mark of a cut about 1 1/2 inches long, a mark of a cut across the side of his right big toe, a large mark on the right side of his belly, pretty low down, occasioned by a scald when a boy.

He was seen yesterday afternoon at one of the Ravensworth Quarters, where he has a wife, and from whence he took away all his clothes. He had on, when he went away, an osnaburgs shirt and trowsers, wool hat, shoes tied with strings, all about half worn, but he will no doubt change his clothes, as he has a great variety of them.

We expect he will endeavor to get to the neighbourhood of Rector Town in Virginia where he lived when young, with Mr. Robert Allison, deceased, from whom we purchased him, or to Hager's Town, in Maryland, where, and in the neighbourhood of which, he has some acquaintances, and particularly at Mr. William Allison's.

We will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said negro to us in this town, if taken without the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, or 10 dollars, if taken within either of these counties.

HEPBURN and DUNDASS

Alex. Aug. 25, 1801. d3w1

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground

on Royal Street, between Cameron and King Streets, on which are erected two small frame dwelling Houses; the lot is 25 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep. Apply to

HENRY and THOS. MOORE

August 15. d

6 pipes, } **TENERIFFE**
 5 half pipes, } **WINE,**
 4 qr. casks, }

Of a superior quality,

Just received and for Sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY

7 mo. 29. eo3t raw

Robert I. Hoof & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the ship *Nama*, from Liverpool, and offer for Sale,

3000 bushels of Stove Sals,

A complete assortment of

Earthen and Stone Ware,

in crates—A quantity of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of

Frying Pans, Spades, Shovels, broad Hoes, Sad Irons, Hinges, &c.

LIKEWISE by the brig *Fanny*, captain Woodhouse, from London, a neat assortment of well chosen and seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of osnaburgs, Irish lins, muslins, hosiery, superfine cloth and cambrics, hats, bed-ticking and printed cottons.

June 11. eo

French Bur Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of French Bur

Stones, of a very superior size and quality, which they offer for sale, at their store, No. 93, Bowly's wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.

Baltimore, March 26. d

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,
 About three miles from George Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres above mentioned, upon which there are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—wells of any burthen that can go to George Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29. raw

A great Bargain!

I will sell, or lease for 10

years, a **VALUABLE FARM**, in the county of Culpepper, and state of Virginia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres; the land is extremely fertile, and yields abundantly in the product of corn, wheat, and tobacco; there are about 100 acres of meadow land, 50 or 60 of which are cleared, and 15 acres well set in timothy; about 350 acres of the tract are cleared and well enclosed. This land is distant from Fredericksburg about 28 miles, and 55 miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington. There are several valuable merchant mills in the vicinity, one within the distance of a mile, where the Fredericksburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will also sell the reversion of 250 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling house 60 feet by 40, with 4 rooms on a floor, with fire places, and every necessary out houses—a valuable peach and apple orchard.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person desirous of purchasing or leasing will doubtless wish to view the premises. For terms apply to Robert Brooke Voss, Esq. who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber.

I will also Sell or Rent,

Two three story Brick Houses in Alexandria, completely finished, on King and Columbia Streets, with sundry valuable property near the same, possession whereof may be had immediately. The situation for the flour and grocery business equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry and Thomas Moore, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, **NICHOLAS VOSS.**

City of Washington, } 2aw
 July 24. }

N. B. I wish to hire by the month, or until the 1st day of November, ten or twelve labourers, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to N. Voss, on F Street, or W. T. Voss, at the Navy-Yard.

For Sale,

By the subscriber, at the Washington Tavern,

An elegant riding Horse, a good Mare, with foal by Punch, and several horses fit for saddle or draught.

Likewise,

Constantly for hire, a Coach and horses, and a number of riding horses.

PETER HEISKELL.

Aug. 22. 2aw

The Subscriber will SELL

OR
EXCHANGE for approved lands near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farm-house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 33 by 15 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorized to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

KID, ELIOT & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine,

4th proof old Cogniac } Brandies,

And French

Holland Gin,

Jamaica Spirits.

Also,

White Lead, ground,

Red Lead,

And a few casks of

London Porter.

Aug. 22. 2aw3w

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

The following articles:

One pipe real 4th proof

Cogniac Brandy,

20 bls. first quality Sugar,

100 sacks of Salt,

3000 lbs. first quality salt petred Hams,

18 travelling Cases,

40 bls. of fresh Limes in good order,

4 tierces fresh Rice,

20 doz. of Pine Apples—*The best*

ever brought to this market,

12 boxes first quality Spanish Segars,

Together with

Cocoa Nuts, Sweetmeats, Rai-

sins, Prunes, and a number of other ar-

ticles in the

Fruit and Grocery Line.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 22. eo

TO LET,

The WAREHOUSE

occupied by John G. Ladd, with the whole of the wharf, known by the name of Gilpin's wharf. For terms apply to

A. and E. JANNEY.

A parcel of good

BACON HAMS,

Four casks Spanish Brown,

Jamaica Spirit.

Philadelphia loaf and Lump Sugar in

hds and bis.

Apple Brandy and } in barrels,

Whiskey }

1st and 2d quality James River To-

bacco in kegs,

Coarse Salt,

For Sale

By Wm. Harrison.

8 mo. 12. eo4w

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.